

NEW TIGHT FITTING CORSAGE RECALLS STYLES OF 1880

Gondoline, the New Stiff Ribbon Now the Vogue at French Seaside Resorts, Keeps Flounces and Tunics in Place

By CLAUDE CHERRY.

At this season of the year the most important thing connected with fashions is "the outline." It is in this connection that the changes which affect the whole world of fashion are first displayed. Materials remain very much the same year in and year out. Certainly it is true that at the beginning of each season the big manufacturers introduce a variety of novelties, but materials, however beautiful, are of no importance when compared with "line."

I once heard a well-known Parisian beauty say "Material is of no importance." One might be exquisitely dressed in the material used for horse-cloths if the right person had cut it. I think the novelist "Gould" has said very much the same thing in one of her highly colored romances, and without doubt it is true.

Everything depends upon the manner in which a gown or coat is cut. Some of the best dressed women in Paris wear tailored suits of navy blue serge all the year round, and every year, but these always indicate the very latest changes of "line." Just now I am studying the fashion of tomorrow at Biarritz. It is still summer, but already there are clear indications of the changes which will be much in evidence in the fall and winter seasons.

I shall deal with these changes in this article and also in my article of next week because it is necessary to point out in detail the possibilities of the future.

First of all let us take the new tight fitting silk corsage which recalls the styles of 1880. It is a long time since we had in the world of fashion anything that could be called "a dress bodice." That is to say a corsage which did not in any way recall a blouse or a shirt-waist and which was quite unlike a kimono bodice.

The quaint little garment I am now describing is like the tight bodices which were worn by our grandmothers in 1870 or 1875. They are as a rule made of taffetas or chiffon velvet and they finish off at the waist at the normal waist line, be it understood. These tight corsages have long tight sleeves and they are fastened down the front with small ball buttons. At the neck they open in a modest V and they are finished off with a rollover collar of embroidered muslin. To illustrate the possibilities of this unexpected fashion I will describe a pretty gown worn by Princess d'Arenberg yesterday afternoon at a Casino concert.

The flounced skirt was in white India muslin and each flounce was finished with a border of fine embroidery executed in white linen threads. The flounces reached from waist to hem and then there was a little tight corsage—in the style just described—of Delft blue taffetas. This corsage finished off at the waist with a narrow band of silk and it was fastened down the front by small ball buttons in mother of pearl. The corsage was almost high to the throat, the V opening being extremely small. There was a Marie Stuart collar of embroidered muslin and the hat which accompanied this dress was a canotier covered with black chiffon velvet and trimmed with a single crimson rose, the flower being placed flat on the velvet brim.

It was a very simple costume, but because of its unexpected "line" it attracted general attention. Since I came down here I have had the opportunity of discussing the fashion of the future with one of the most influential dress-makers in Paris and he assured me that corsages of this kind would be "the clout" of the fall and winter seasons. They will be made, as I have already said, in taffetas, satin and velvet, and they will be worn in conjunction with flounced and draped skirts of many different materials. An important point connected with these corsages is this: they do not seem to bear any direct relationship to the skirts with which they are worn; they are as much a thing apart as are the little satin and brocade coats which are now so generally worn.

At the fashionable sea resorts the smart women seem to have come mad over the mysterious stiff ribbon known as "gondoline." This ribbon is used to stiffen the border of flounces and tunics. It does not really give a crinoline effect but it keeps a soft material in any desired position. Some months ago when Paul Poiret introduced Persian tunics a somewhat similar ribbon was introduced invisibly in the hem in order that the correct Persian outline should be preserved. At the present moment the rage for "gondoline" is so vehement that it is introduced in the most unexpected materials and garments. On the Grande Plage yesterday afternoon I noticed a charming Spanish girl whose muslin gown was evidently stiffened with the above mentioned ribbon. The skirt was arranged in the series of graduated flounces which are now so popular, and each flounce stood away from its fellows in curious fashion. There was a little crossover corsage composed of old rose taffetas, and the very short sleeves were in muslin, like the skirt. With this quaint costume short two button gloves in white suede were worn and the arms were quite bare.

I spoke of this fashion of bare arms some little time ago. It is unexpected and original, but I cannot say that I considered it in the best taste. Some of our Parisian beauties at Trouville wore these short gloves in conjunction with long transparent sleeves made of tulle or lace. Even this gave a curious appearance to the arms which was quite remarkable when white skin had become discolored by too vehement sun rays. At the casinos and restaurants in the evening I have seen a good many elegantes wearing short white gloves with ultra short sleeves, but this seemed more remarkable, especially so when the gloves were finished off with the black velvet bracelets of which I have spoken more than once.

A favorite combination of materials for smart afternoon dresses is fine white linen, Irish crochet lace, white tulle and bands of ermine. I noticed a gown of this order at the Casino yesterday afternoon and it was really charming. The under dress was in pleated linen and thin tulle, and the overdress was in white evening tulle, each tulle being stiffened with gondoline. The 1880 corsage was composed entirely of Irish lace and where it crossed over the breast there were narrow bands of ermine. A soft sash of Chinese blue silk put an effective finishing touch to an admirable toilet.

You will remember that I illustrated several weeks ago a transparent "smock" tunic worn over a tight fitting gown. These smock tunics are becoming more and more fashionable. They will be very much worn for restaurant and visiting costumes during the fall and winter, and a favorite material for them will be silk voile, hand embroidered. Some of these transparent tunics are allowed to fall in long, straight lines from the shoulders. They are cleverly weighted at the hem in order that they may not spoil the outline of the figure. In other cases a soft sash, like that worn by a child at a party, is introduced over the hips.

I have sketched this week two really beautiful Paris models which were created for the Spanish season at Biarritz, but which would make ideal restaurant costumes for any of my readers during the autumn and winter. No. 1 of the group shows one of the new Venetian page capes, which have just been introduced by Beer.

These picturesque garments are eminently becoming. They are made of magnificent but supple brocades, copied from antique designs, and the "vague" outline is flattering to almost all figures. The model shown in my drawing was made of a beautiful black and gold brocade and the large square collar was in dark sable. Capes of this order will be very much worn by our more exclusive Parisian elegantes in the autumn and winter afternoons and I strongly recommend this model to the attention of my readers. The smart little hat shown in this sketch is a Venetian model in black satin, the trimming consisting of a long heron plume. The second figure shows an ideal evening gown for restaurant or Casino wear. The original model, which was created by Worth, was composed of cyclamen pink tulle mounted over silver gauze. The exquisitely arranged draperies were caught up by swaths of silver roses, which had diamond centres. The outline of this gown was full of simplicity and dignity. It was just the sort of model that an American woman of cultured taste would unhesitatingly choose and it was one which could be worn at almost any evening function. Cyclamen pink continues to be the favorite color of the hour for such materials as tulle and chiffon. It is combined with the new shades of dull blue and also with pale gold and silver laces and embroideries.

GUEST ROOM OF A FLAT.

THE average city apartment has a little nook or den just off the living room which often the housekeeper finds it necessary to use as a guest room.

Just how to make this room attractive in its general appearance and at the same time to supply the comforts and conveniences of a bedroom is frequently a puzzle. There is a young housekeeper who thinks she has solved the problem.

In setting her apartment to rights she was confronted with an upright piano. She didn't care to have it in her living room, so it had to go into the den and bedroom combination. She placed it slightly out from the wall, near the further end, and across the back she fastened a wooden strip, fitted with hooks and coat hangers. This provided a closet for the week end guests.

The bed problem in a medium sized apartment is always a serious one. This young woman had a wide box couch made, covered with a pink sprigged chintz. It had a top of the best hair, making it a comfortable bed. It is naturally every housekeeper's ambition to have her guest room appointments of the daintiest, but city people have to forego much in the way of daintiness. As there is no four poster bed to dress up the pink couch with monogrammed pink blankets, rose sprigged comforter filled with eider-down and pretty embroidered linen sheets and pillow cases. These things are kept by day in the violet scented couch, which is covered with an artistic brownish tannish print spread. A row of large square pillows in cases of heavy brown linen is arranged against the wall and the bed is dressed for company. The brown covers are fastened with patent snappers and are easily removed at night, when the white covers are slipped on over the pink chintz affairs matching the couch.

The dressing table question was solved by means of a mahogany desk, which continued serving its original purpose, although the upper part was used for the toilet articles, while a Colonial mirror was hung over it. Later the toilet accessories found a handy place in a low, brown basket, which the hostess had arranged on the nearby radiator.

The room space was sufficient for a desk, a chair and a small rocker and with a rack of books and a high brass candlestick on the piano and several photographs in brown frames on the walls the nook is not only comfortable and convenient but attractive as well.

HOW TO BE DAINTY THOUGH TRAVELLING.

WHY is there not some law forbidding persons to leave the sleeping car toilet room in such unbecoming untidiness as we frequently find it? And why women who have made their toilet at the common dressing table, which has to be used by others, probably waiting outside, are not ashamed to go out leaving such disorder as another quandary.

It is a simple matter to let the water run in the basin, to rinse it thoroughly and then to take a discarded towel and wipe it and the metal about it until everything is clean and fresh looking. By this plan any hair or powder in evidence is easily removed.

Unfortunately the Pullman service does not provide a small basket or receptacle for hair combs, but they certainly can be disposed of in more thoughtful ways than leaving them festooned on the wash bowl.

The dressing room usually has a generous supply of towels, and a good plan in making one's toilet is to spread one out over the dried wash basin and lay comb, brush, hairpins, &c., in it. Then after the toilet is finished it is an easy matter to drop the towel with any stray hairs into the hamper provided for soiled linen.

Every dainty, particular person naturally carries her own toilet articles when travelling, and one does not consider using those provided. Should an emer-



On the Left—One of the new Venetian page capes. A model by Beer. The material of this lovely cape is black and gold brocade copied from an antique design. The large collar is dark sable and the smart little hat a Venetian shape in black satin, with heron plume trimming.

On Right—A beautiful model by Worth. A casino or restaurant gown composed of cyclamen-pink tulle mounted over silver gauze. The draperies are caught up by silver roses which have diamond centres.

CONSISTENCY THE JEWEL OF TASTEFUL DRESSING.

IT HAS been truly said that "the well dressed woman is the one who knows what to leave off." And right the remark is, for many toilets are altogether spoiled by the accessories, inconsistent accessories, which so many women are given to wearing.

This fact is probably brought out as forcibly at a resort hotel as any place. For example, the woman who wears earrings with her riding habit or pearl drops with her golf clothes. Yes, these things sound impossible, yet they are noticed repeatedly.

The smart woman sees to it that no inconsistencies appear in her costume. Plumet hats are not worn to luncheon, slender brown arms preparing to send a swift ball or wield a racket are far more attractive when unbraided. Gold bands and strings of pearls

especially on the golf links, a gray lamb's wool sweater to which is attached a deep Irish lace collar!

Often we notice a trim, well-tailored outfit, quite correct until the neck arrangement is considered. Instead of the smart mannish tie or flat-tailored ribbon bow, a lacy jabot effect, possibly fastened on with a most unsuitable "broadstaple," spoils the whole.

Rough tweeds, Norfolk and heavy outing shoes were not meant to be worn with sheer lingerie blouses with very low necks and short sleeves. In that some girls and women lack a conception of the correctness, the "knowing how" to dress? If so, why do they not observe their associates, for there are many in every community whose general attire is faultless.

For outing and sporting wear, to have well-hanging skirts, suitable shoes, heavy silk stockings, tailored blouses, smart ties and belts and, above all, good looking plain hats, is to be well attired. Panamas or Leghorns, but never fancy trimmed. A trailing scarf or too much ribbon trimming on an outing hat is bad taste. Jewelry is out of place with smart outing togs. Bracelets are very poor taste, for a pair of strong, slender, brown arms preparing to send a swift ball or wield a racket are far more attractive when unbraided. Gold bands and strings of pearls

have a way of obtruding themselves on courts and links when young women in pretty blouses with picturesque collars would be more fetching if the necklaces had been left on the dressing table.

Shoes betray the novice in correct dressing as much as any part of the attire. Just any kind will not do. Thin soled slippers with flappy toes are not smart. The correctness of wearing white shoes with anything but white socks is a much disputed subject. But rest assured that the woman who wears white shoes, high or low, with a dark cloth suit is apt to fall decidedly short in other details of correct dressing.

As to evening toilets at the average resort hotel, pretty gowns of satin, chiffon, net or lace are the thing. Those of course may be made either short or long, though now that almost every one is dancing the round even skirt is the thing. For young people the gowns really become dancing frocks, for they are purposely made with possibilities for graceful dancing. If regular trailing dinner gowns are worn they should be allowed to trail. Nothing looks more awkward than to see a person sauntering about the corridors of a luxurious hotel or going into a handsome dining room holding up an evening gown.

As to the matter of correct jewelry for evening toilets watches are of course

barred, unless they are exquisite little jeweled affairs which have no resemblance to time pieces. Leather wrist watches have been known to appear at dinners.

Volumes might be written concerning the inconsistencies of dressing. A costume is far more apt to be marred by the unnecessary minor accessories than the lack of them, but this fact, alas, which ought to be impressive, is quite lost in the fondness for over-dressing more often than through lack of taste.

OLIVE OIL AN IDEAL SUBSTITUTE FOR BUTTER IN COOKING.

OLIVE OIL, as a substitute for butter is responsible for the delicious flavor of many French and Italian dishes. The American housewife who experiments with oil as a butter substitute in cooking finds that it has many advantages. It does not burn as quickly as butter and therefore does not require so careful watching. It also lends a rich flavor which cannot be secured in any other way.

The fact that it does not burn easily makes it adaptable to anything that calls for slow cooking. Unripe tomatoes cut in thick slices and fried slowly in olive oil make a delicious vegetable to serve with steak or chops. Slices of

eggplant dipped in flour and sautéed in olive oil are quite unlike the same vegetable when disguised in a double coating of crumbs and fried in deep fat. Young squash, cut in thin slices, then dipped in flour or cornmeal and sautéed in olive oil, is a surprise to any one who has never eaten squash cooked in this fashion. Strips of cucumber are delicious prepared in the same manner.

Another way of using olive oil as a substitute for butter is for basting purposes. A roast chicken which has been basted with olive oil and a little lemon juice, mixed with the hot water, will be found unusually delicious and the same plan applies to the basting of a baked fish. Small fish, rolled in flour and moistened with olive oil, are easily cooked by placing in a baking tin in a quick oven. The exterior of the fish will be well browned and give the appearance of having been fried, without any of the unpleasant odor usually noticeable when fish is cooked in an open pan on top of the range.

Where stuffing or forcemeat for fowl is to be prepared, olive oil is an ideal moistener of the dry ingredients. Baked tomatoes or green peppers filled with rice or corn which has been cooked in olive oil make an excellent entree for this time of year. Macaroni, spaghetti or vermicelli, cut in short lengths and tossed about in a pan with chopped boiled ham or tongue and olive oil makes an appetizing filling for tomatoes or peppers or may be served by itself in place of potato or rice.

In mixing muffins, waffles or any variety of quick breakfast breads which call for melted butter, it will be found that olive oil will serve even a better purpose. For the reason that oil is a little richer than butter a slightly less quantity can be used. The result will be a batter of unusual smoothness, while the flavor of the oil is not perceptible.

In the making of cake mixes such as fruit, spice cake or gingerbread and in puddings olive oil can be used instead of butter with the best possible results. In mixing cakes the olive oil and sugar are stirred to a cream as is the case when butter is used and the other ingredients added in the ordinary way. For greasing baking tins or pudding dishes olive oil can be more economically used than butter as the small amount needed can be poured from the bottle directly into the dish and then applied with a swab of tissue paper. Crust is not so liable to burn as when butter is used and the flavor of the crust is much more delicious than when lard is used for this purpose. Oiling the crust of bread or rolls just before taking from the oven gives an additional richness both of color and taste.

Campers are quick to appreciate the convenience of oil as a substitute for butter, as in the reheating of corned goods and the cooking of freshly caught fish and game it is invaluable. The best qualities of oil will keep almost indefinitely even in warm weather and without ice, while the butter supply for the summer camper is often a problem.

Arms Are Bare or Have Long Sleeves of Tulle or Lace

expant dipped in flour and sautéed in olive oil are quite unlike the same vegetable when disguised in a double coating of crumbs and fried in deep fat. Young squash, cut in thin slices, then dipped in flour or cornmeal and sautéed in olive oil, is a surprise to any one who has never eaten squash cooked in this fashion. Strips of cucumber are delicious prepared in the same manner.

Another way of using olive oil as a substitute for butter is for basting purposes. A roast chicken which has been basted with olive oil and a little lemon juice, mixed with the hot water, will be found unusually delicious and the same plan applies to the basting of a baked fish. Small fish, rolled in flour and moistened with olive oil, are easily cooked by placing in a baking tin in a quick oven. The exterior of the fish will be well browned and give the appearance of having been fried, without any of the unpleasant odor usually noticeable when fish is cooked in an open pan on top of the range.

Where stuffing or forcemeat for fowl is to be prepared, olive oil is an ideal moistener of the dry ingredients. Baked tomatoes or green peppers filled with rice or corn which has been cooked in olive oil make an excellent entree for this time of year. Macaroni, spaghetti or vermicelli, cut in short lengths and tossed about in a pan with chopped boiled ham or tongue and olive oil makes an appetizing filling for tomatoes or peppers or may be served by itself in place of potato or rice.

In mixing muffins, waffles or any variety of quick breakfast breads which call for melted butter, it will be found that olive oil will serve even a better purpose. For the reason that oil is a little richer than butter a slightly less quantity can be used. The result will be a batter of unusual smoothness, while the flavor of the oil is not perceptible.

In the making of cake mixes such as fruit, spice cake or gingerbread and in puddings olive oil can be used instead of butter with the best possible results. In mixing cakes the olive oil and sugar are stirred to a cream as is the case when butter is used and the other ingredients added in the ordinary way. For greasing baking tins or pudding dishes olive oil can be more economically used than butter as the small amount needed can be poured from the bottle directly into the dish and then applied with a swab of tissue paper. Crust is not so liable to burn as when butter is used and the flavor of the crust is much more delicious than when lard is used for this purpose. Oiling the crust of bread or rolls just before taking from the oven gives an additional richness both of color and taste.

Campers are quick to appreciate the convenience of oil as a substitute for butter, as in the reheating of corned goods and the cooking of freshly caught fish and game it is invaluable. The best qualities of oil will keep almost indefinitely even in warm weather and without ice, while the butter supply for the summer camper is often a problem.

FOR THE WOMAN ANGLER.

THE day when a woman could go fishing wearing any old clothes has passed. Up to date women take as much trouble in selecting their natty fishing costumes as they do their motoring togs or clothes for other sports.

The approved costume is of serge with a short skirt, knickerbockers, a Norfolk coat, a mannish flannel shirt with Windsor tie, a stitched hat of the same material with game bird wings, and high laced boots. Over this the woman angler slips a fishing apron of waterproof cambric sheeting, light and cool, with long sleeves with buttoned cuffs and high at the neck.

This costume may be made in khaki, linen crash or light worsted materials for warm weather, and in tweeds and woollen materials for cooler climates.

A sweater, an oilskin wrap and a Mackinaw coat are also part of the outfit. If the fishing girl is to wade more or less she needs high rubber boots. If she is to clamber over slippery rocks she must don wading boots.

The fine art of the fisherman's woman is shown in the selection of her tackle. For instance on her reel alone she can spend \$50, if so minded. Her rod trunk may cost \$10. A correct trout outfit will cost just \$15.

Baskets are another consideration, and may be found in many shapes and again there are folding canvas creels that have many good points to recommend them.

If a woman is going to fish on the Jersey coast, where the mosquito disagreeably awaits strangers, a head net will be found a great comfort. The round top rests on the hat and the net falls in a snug fitting yoke that ties with lacing under the arms. These nets come in white, black, green or brown, and are much more effective than a veil. Fishing gloves of soft pliable leather unaffected by water protect the hands. Folding nets, landing nets and baskets appeal to the one day fisherman as reasonable in price and easy to carry. There are several sorts of tweezers and implements for the timid woman who objects to taking fish off the hook with her hand.

NAVY CODE BOOK IS PRECIOUS.

Bound in Metal So That It Will Sink Easily.

The most precious thing aboard a battleship or other craft of our navy is the secret code book. The capture of one of them by an enemy in time of war would be more disastrous than the destruction of several war vessels, since all communication by means of the code between officers of the ships composing the fleet would have to be abandoned.

In our navy—and in the navies of other great Powers—it is customary to give one of the secret code books to the commanding officer and one to the second in command. These officers are instructed as the first duty when compelled to surrender, or when capture or boarding is imminent, to throw the books overboard. They are bound not with cloth but with heavy metal covers so that they will sink immediately and thus escape capture. The heavy metal covers carry them down at once, whereas were they bound in cloth the outspread leaves might keep them afloat long enough for a watchful and vigilant enemy to pick them up.